REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,497.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	
" Ratnagherry	23 " Colombo	3
" Vingorla	23 " Galle	4
" Goa	24 " Negapatam	7
" Carwar	24 " Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	25 " Madras	10
" Cannanore	26 " Coconada	12
" Tellicherry	26 " Vizagapatam	13
" Calicut	27 " Bimlipatam	13
" Beypore	27 " Gopaulpore	14
" Cochin	28 " False Point	15
" Alleppy	28 Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28 Leave BUSREH	19
" Kurrachee	March 4 Arrive Fao	19
" Guadur	5 " Kowel	19
" Muscat	7 " Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9 " Linga	26
" Linga	11 " Bunder Abbas	28
" Bushire	13 " Muscat	30
" Fao	15 " Guadur	April 1
Arrive BUSREH	16 " Kurrachee	4
	" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 20TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500, Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
" Suez	" 30
" Malta	" 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	
Suez	28	21	9	Including Wines.
Port Said	28	21	9	
Alexandria	30	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1 646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain R. D. Shallard, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soares, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking same Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P., on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 "	600 " on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	348 "	600 " on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 " on 14th April.
CATHAY	3,963 "	500 " on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 " on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPEAN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE from the Bunders. Any Claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Abram.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per WEST AUSTRALIAN, Andrew, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay, otherwise the Goods will be LANDED by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA and Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,

AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,

LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." -Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE,

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

9 Cases White and Coloured Lappets and Scarfs.
5 do. Silk Bordered Dhooties.
3 do. Coloured Woollen Cloth.
5 do. Coloured Prints.
2 Bales Grey Dhoties.
15 do. Grey Shirtings.
2 Iron Stoves for 20 and 120 persons.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Two Tanks, in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers,

On account of the concerned, ex Steamer Stirling.

VB—17 Cases damaged Matches by Bryant and May.

WK—3 ditto ditto Wax Vesta Matches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE first-class Magnificent full power Steam-ship COLOMBO, Captain McNab, will sail this month for above : has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted up in every way for their comfort.

For Passage apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ARIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,

(AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, ETC.)

ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

Soils, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods, and every description of Chemical and Microscopical Analyses conducted.

LABORATORY, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRADY NICHOLSON has THIS DAY been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration during Mr. JAMES DICKSON'S absence, or until further Notice.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

By their Attorney, JAMES DICKSON.

Bombay, 18th February 1873.

FOR SALE, a handsome PARK PHAETON, in good condition. For particulars apply to

GORDON and ESSAJ.

Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1873.

GRAND FASHIONABLE

MASONIC NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF THE

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR WESTERN INDIA, UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND,

AND THE DISTRICT

GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST REPRESENTATION OF

"THE BELLS,"

Pronounced by all who have seen the Piece to be the best Performance yet seen in Bombay.

CONCLUDING WITH THE SCREAMING FARCE

"GOOD FOR NOTHING."

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. HARRY HIBBERT has been CANCELLED.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1873.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising from deficiency or damaged Cargo, UNLESS SETTLED BEFORE the DEPARTURE of the VESSEL from Harbour, will NOT BE ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a Ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven o'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

NOTICE is hereby given, that serious disputes have arisen between me, the Undersigned, as representative of the Estate of my Husband, CURSETJEE SORABJEE, deceased, and one JEEWUNJEE FRAMJEE, his surviving partner in the matter of the partnership subsisting between them in the Printing Press and Establishment called the *English and Gouzeratee Job Printing Press*. All PERSONS having business relations with the said Printing Press are hereby WARNED and strictly PROHIBITED from PAYING ANY SUM or SUMS OF MONEY to JEEWUNJEE FRAMJEE due or to become due to the said Press without my written consent or authority, and should any person or persons after this intimation pay any sum or sums of money to the said Jeewunjee Framjee, he, she, or they will do so at his, her, or their risk.

The said Jeewunjee Framjee has no right to collect or take in any such outstandings.—Dated this 15th February 1873.

BHICKYEJEE,

Widow of Cursetjee Sorabjee, deceased.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE,

DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND

EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. Younger & Co.'s BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

THE

LAST WEEK.

SILKS.	FRENCH CHINTZES.
CAMBRICS.	FRENCH CRETONNES.
MUSLINS.	DAMASK CLOTHS.
PIQUES.	DAMASK NAPKINS.
TARLATANS.	TOWELS.
GRENADINES.	CURTAINS.
MOHAIRS.	TABLE CLOTHS.
WOOL POPLIN.	RUGS.
SERGES.	CARPETS.
SHAWLS.	LINEN DAMASKS.
JACKETS.	IRISH LINENS.
CAPES.	BED QUILTS.
SUN SHADES.	AIR BEDS.
UMBRELLAS.	TRAVELLING BAGS.
GLOVES.	GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
HATS.	CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
LACES.	EAU DE COLOGNE.
HOSIERY.	POMADE.
COLLARS.	BRUSHES.
TIES.	STUDS & LINKS.
WOOL REPPS.	HABERDASHERY.

AND

A GREAT VARIETY OF

ARTICLES

TOO NUMEROUS TO DETAIL.

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION,

15, MEADOW STREET.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN—1871.

AT the Drawing of 20th January last the following 88 NUMBERS were DRAWN for REIMBURSEMENT as follows :—

Nos.	Amounts.	Nos.	Amounts.
66,015	100,000 fr.	1,073,448	1,000
1,275,229	50,000	649,245	1,000
647,268	50,000	793,961	1,000
437,733	10,000	1,293,894	1,000
645,488	10,000	904,270	1,000
1,275,222	10,000	1,089,844	1,000
9,708	10,000	1,238,859	1,000
684,482	10,000	667,475	1,000
152,790	10,000	1,049,158	1 000
926,046	10,000	61,341	1,000
318,802	10,000	1,171,442	1 000
1,089,846	10,000	435,673	1,000
926,046	10,000	1,084,863	1,000
1,084,464	1,000	823,941	1,000
980,584	1,000	609,178	1,000
1,215,813	1,000	513,346	1,000
980,279	1,000	132,822	1,000
1,036,407	1,000	1,275,223	1,000
567,804	1,000	880,470	1,000
318,804	1,000	710,373	1,000
1,275,224	1,000	1,715,811	1,000
437,732	1,000	112,395	1,000
435,679	1,000	58,278	1,000
1,006,120	1,000	1,110,417	1,000
240,982	1,000	138,942	1,000
601,396	1,000	608,209	1,000
182,160	1,000	1,284,497	1,000
287,408	1,000	169,145	1,000
645,487	1,000	6 8,206	1,000
1,048,234	1,000	601,594	1,000
152,781	1,000	694,487	1,000
199,539	1,000	1,150,857	1,000
245,987	1,000	707,122	1,000
717,255	1,000	899,238	1,000
531,784	1,000	662,118	1,000
691,392	1,000	281,283	1,000
437,914	1,000	1,079,341	1,000
809,131	1,000	132,821	1,000
796,259	1,000	631,418	1,000
292,791	1,000	662,119	1,000
182,155	1,000	292,795	1,000
51,912	1,000	409,799	1,000
1,036,457	1,000	321,015	1,000
793,964	1,000	800,137	1,000

A List of the remaining 1,102 Numbers re-imbursed at par (fcs. 400) may be seen at the Offices of the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th February 1873.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE LIGHT, Yellow Seal.....per doz.	18 0	20 0
PALE DINNER..... "	22 8	25 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White and Co.'s well-known White Seal) ..... "	28 0	31 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO ..... "	38 0	42 0

PORTS.

GOOD QUALITY, Black Seal ..... "	18 0	20 0
FINE PORT ..... "	27 0	30 0
Do. ..... "	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR, J. & C. White and Co.'s..... "	19 0	21 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

For Private Correspondence.

The following have been selected, after many years' experience, as most suitable for Indian use, being unaffected by extreme humidity or drought.

For Overland or Inland Post.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Water lined ; Amber, Blue, or Cream ; packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 oblong Envelopes.....	2 8	2 14
Do. do. with box of 100 square Envelopes.	2 10	3 0
POST (7 by 4 inches) do. do., same colour, with box of 100 square Envelopes.....	2 8	2 14
MEDIUM : Cream with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Mourning Border, and Envelopes	3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with Extra Broad border.....	4 4	4 12

Thick for Local Correspondence.

"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes.....	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4 inches) do. do. do.....	2 4	2 12
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do. do.....	2 10	2 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPORTANT

TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaus		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0	Best Solid Leather		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
			Extra Size do.		75 0		
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Paper Collars ..... Doz.	1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0	Cash Bags		6 12	Linen do. "	6 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8	Courier Bags		6 8	Cotton Socks "	0 8
Oxford Shirts "		36 0	Money Belts		3 8	Warm Merino "	15 0
White do. "		22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0		5 0
Best Printed "		22 8	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12	Gambric Handkerchiefs	to
Best Flannel "		49 0	Sponge Bags		2 0		18 0
Silk and Wool "		52 0	Sponges (large)		3 8	Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Under Vests "	14 0	to 21 0	Hat Brushes		1 0		9 0
Do. Pants "	26 0	to 31 0	Air Pillows		6 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	to
Towels "		4 12	Travelling Pillows		2 0		13 8
Pillow Cases Each		1 8	Rug Straps		2 0		to 15 0
Sheets Per pair		9 8	Lock Straps		5 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Waterproof Coats		15 0		30 0
Bathing Drawer		2 0	Travelling Caps		2 8	Blankets Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,

5, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This caution is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect [change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Bran.

Agents—TRE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	728½
20,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	351½
2,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of E. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	159
20,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	168
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,700
200	1,000	all	80*	Bombay United	935
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,0 0
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	945
600	2,500	all	100 p.a.	Oriental	2865
600	2,500	2,400	240 p.a.	Royal	2,930
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,1460
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	1,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	10p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	447½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	950	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	235
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	3,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	850
800	1,000	all	...	Carwar Company	1,150
800	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
250	3,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	5,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	830
200	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydr.ulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	961
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	617
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	495
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	20½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	470
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	223.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102¼ to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 118.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	220,
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1·7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 19 ot. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th Feb., compared with the statement issued on 8th Feb. :—

Liabilities.	15th Feb.	1st Feb.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	60,00,000	60,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance	19,75,000	19,75,000
at Head Office	255,43,674	231,51,278
Do. do. at Branches.	25,58,297	25,99,713
Other Deposits	183,20,464	178,44,196
Post Bills	26,979	32,897
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,37,255	4,83,277
Rs.	539,71,669	541,88,361
Assets.		
Government Securities	67,13,976	67,04,078
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,29,488	19,79,112
Loans, on Security of do. do.	9,86,925	10,12,040
Current Accounts overdrawn	5,489	417
Bills Discounted	417,45,176	119,91,594
Stamps	5,750	5,646
Head Stock Rs. 4,91,680		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000	4,16,680	4,16,680
	4,58,236	4,44,234
Bullion	8,43,911	3,63,173
Cash Balances with Correspondents	306,68,347	282,68,305
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	539,71,669	541,88,361

CALCUTTA.—13TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-1, 102-2 and 102-3, and small sums at Rs. 102-4 to 102-6.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 and 104.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-6.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,390.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market has been in the same state, and values remain barely maintained. The dealers, discouraged by the continued absence of the up country demand, are unwilling to buy except at lower figures, which the holders are not disposed to do. It appears therefore that unless an improvement in the demand for the interior takes place, there is no chance of an increase in the amount of business. The following are our closing quotations for ordinary works :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 0	
„	„	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4 12 0 to „ 4 13 0
„	„	40 „	39 „	8½ „	„ 5 10 0 to „ 5 11 0
„ Mad'pol'ams	32 „	24 „	3 „	„ 2 2 9 to „ 2 3 0	
„ Printers	26 „	30 „	3 „	„ 2 5 6 to „ 2 6 0	

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 13 0
1,000 „	„	„	40 „	39 „	8½ „ „ 5 11 6
500 „	„	„	40 „	39 „	8½ „ „ 5 10 0
1,000 „	„	(fine)	40 „	39 „	7 „ „ 4 14 6
900 „	White Sawgins	35 „	20 „	„	„ 1 13 0
870 „	„	Lappets	40 „	10 „	„ „ 2 2 0

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with a good demand. The following are our closing rates :—

New Comrawuttee (Ready)	at	Rs. 229 to Rs. 230	
„ Akola	„	at	„ 235 to „ 236
„ Broach	„	at	„ 257 to „ 258
„ Hingunghaut	„	at	„ 265 to „ 266
„ Dhollerah (May delivery)	„	at	„ 223 to „ 225

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

107 candies	New Broach M.G. (Ready)	at	Rs. 255 to 256	
50 „	„ „ „	(30th March	at	„ 256
100 „	„ „ „	(	at	„ 255
150 „	„ „ „	(	at	„ 256 1/2
100 „	„ „ „	(	at	„ 256
25 „	„ „ „	(Ready)	F.P.S. at	„ 260
225 „	„ „ Akola	(„	F.P.S. at	„ 240 1/2
100 „	„ Comrawuttee	(„	F.P.S. at	„ 238 to 235

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton, Wooden Ships, Mytholms & Coir bills, Seeds	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 11s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton, Opium	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

Jan. & Feb.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Rathfern	Mitchell	Shields, Oct. 8.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Feb. 14.
	Ariel (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
	Alcinous	Chauvelon	Cardiff.
	Esperance	Bugnlet	Mauritius, Dec. 19.
	Hadelen	Livingstone	Sunderland, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Malabar Coast.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.
	Tim Whitlier	Cotter	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Oerun, Nacoda, to Cutch.

Ship Mofussilite, Roe, to Calcutta.

The steamer European, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane s, 3 cases cutlery, H. Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy; 100 barrels alum, and 100 barrels coppra, Narondass Hurridass.

European s, 100 kegs red lead, Ruttonjee Jusraz.

FROM LONDON.

Sterling s, 10 casks softy fuse, Ebramjee Abdool Husson.

Colombo s, 2 cases aneline dye, Kukabhoy Shackally; 40 barrels coppras, Tezpali Cama; 75 barrels coppras, Monjee Gadoo.

Orlando s, 9 casks hardware, Goolam Hoosan Abdoolally. British Statesman, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

West Australian, 6 cases paper, H. J. Hajee Esoo.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse s, 200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 15 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sebille.

Peraia s, 700 boxes claret, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 66 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Vijesunker; 15 bales skins, H. A. Cader.

Phremologist, 234 bags sursee seed, S. Bhanjee; 300 bundles cocilla, T. Jewraj; 65 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.

Hutton s, 21 bundles galls, R. Vagjee; 131 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 70 cases hingda, R. Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.

Timavo s, 52 bales wool, S. Mooljee; 60 bales wool, S. Damoder; 98 bales cotton, C. Purlut & Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee; 50 bales cotton, V. Gopaldass; 2 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.; 29 bales wool, H. Khildass; 11 bales wool, F. Goolamhoosum; 19 bales cotton, M. Hansraz.

Erl King s, 30 bales wool, R. Vussonjee; 101 bales wool, N. Khatow; 110 bales cotton, V. Gopaldass; 12 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Redewater s, 6,500 bundles coir yarn, M. Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Colombo s, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,692 bundles coir yarn, M. Ghella.

Whitburn s, 400 bales cotton, C. Mitchell & Co.; 10 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 203 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 5 bales wool, N. Purmanundass; 30 bales wool, T. Ebjee; 50 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 81 bales cotton, R. Vurjeevundass; 50 bales cotton, H. A. Hajee Essa; 675 bales cotton, Morarjee; 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy; 17 bales cotton, and 39 bales wool, F. Scott & Co.; 45 bales wool, D. Mathooradass.

European s, 150 tons cannon balls, G. Khakeebhoy.

North Tyne s, 50 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 515 bags wheat, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford s, 12 bales hides, S. Woosmanjee; 4 bales hides, N. Gangjee; 23 cases feather, 11 cases fishmaws, 3 cases gum, and 4 packages jamalgota, K. Nansey; 3 cases sandalwood, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 9 bales hides, S. Abdoo'a & Co.; 1 case shells, A. Peerbhoy; 23 bales skins, J. Hasson & Co.; 8 bales hides, H. Dayall; 21 bales hides, C. Ebram, 29 cwts E. teeth, and 7 qrs. T. shells, A. Peerbhoy; 22 P. cases shells, D. Hasson; 9 cases fishmaws, A. Babool; 42 cases olibanum, M. Jowraz; 29 packages gall nuts, J. Meera.

Orissa s, 25 packages coffee, N. Khuttow.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane s, 20 bales hides, W. Nicol & Co:

Orissa s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s, 2 cases shawls, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Orissa s, 55 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon s, 69 bales cotton, H. Cupoorchund; 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 50 bales cotton, K. Hurridas and Co.

Jane Law, 3,300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Hindostan s, 250 bales cotton, P. Vinay & Co.

Orissa s, 1 bale cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Tanna.

FEBRUARY 15.

Haynes, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Brownlow, Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Seetapore.

Powell, Lieutenant, 4th Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from Abbottabad.

FEBRUARY 16.

Alves, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Boyle, Captain, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpoor.

Emerson, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dinapore.

C okes, Colonel, Madras R H A, to join, from Umballa.

Marshall, Lieutenant, Bengal R H A, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

Byrne, Vet Surgeon, 16th Lancers, to join, from England.

Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

FEBRUARY 17.

Maclachlan, Lieutenant, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Tapp, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 16.

Piers, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Broach.

FEBRUARY 17.

Vivian, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Henderson, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, to Bangalore.

Emerson, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Park, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

Boddy, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, to Bangalore.

Bogle, Captain, 93th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Fox, Captain, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.

Patch, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Preston, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lowrencepore, 6th February 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Batn 12th Regt—Lt C Hely to be Adjt, vice Boyes, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C, dated 19th Jan 1873.

2nd Batn 25th Regt—Lt F Welch to be Adjt, vice Partridge, resigned, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C dated 12th Jan 1873.

Murree Depot—Staff Surg Major W A Thomson, an, to have medical charge, vice White, whose tour of service expires on the 30th inst, dated 27th, Jan 1873.

Punchmurree Depot—Asst Surg J Langdon, R A, to have medical charge, vice Staples, who resigns that appointment, dated 27th Jan 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Lt A—Lt F Harrison to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1872.

Lt A N Pearse to be Capt, from the 19th Dec 1872.

G O C C dated the 8th Nov 1872, p 530, and G O C C dated 10th Jan 1873, p 15, ordering Cayla V C Fisher and Lt FitzRoy to England and Secunderabad, respectively, are cancelled.

The former officer will now proceed to Secunderabad and join No 3 Batty 5th Brig, and the latter to England, to join 22nd Brigade.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, February 13.)

The following extract from Station Orders by the Officer Commanding at Derah Ismail Khan, No. 35, dated 14th Jan 1873, is confirmed :—

Surg C P Costello, appointed Civil Surgeon by Punjab Government Order, No. 420, dat d 9th Feb 1872, will resume charge of the Civil Medical duties of Derah Ismail Khan.

Mr J S Campbell, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave on urgent private affairs, from 24th April 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Commr, from the Gujrat to the Gujranwala District.

Lt-Col J B Smyly, Depy Commr, Mozuffergurh, is appointed to the charge of the Jhelum District, vice Mr W E Blyth, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J D Tremlett, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Mozuffergurh, vice Lt-Col Smyly.

Capt G G Young, Depy Commr, Loodianah, is appointed to the charge of the Hushiarpore District, vice Mr F E Moore, proceeding on furlough.

Capt F B Harington, Asst Commr, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Loodianah, vice Capt Young.

Maj D G Barkley, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Juliundhur, vice Lt-Col T W Mercer, offg as Commr, Jullundhur Division.

Col H W H Coxe, Commr and Supt, Hissar Division, is appointed Commr and Supt of the Mooltan Division, vice Col S F Graham, proceeding on furlough.

Maj C A MacMahon, Depy Commr, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Commr and Supt, Hissar Division, vice Col Coxe.

Capt J Metcalf McGill, Commr and Supt, Jullundhur Division, is appointed to officiate as Financial Commr, Punjab, with effect from the 16th Jan 1873, vice the Hon. R E Egerton, employed on special duty.

Lt D S Cuninghame, 1st Punjab Cav, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days from the 27th Jan 1873, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

Capt C J Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infy, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave from 10th Feb 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail of it to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Europe.

Lt Charles F Powell, 2nd Punjab Infy, Offg Qrmr, 4th Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from the 7th Feb 1873, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN to the PUBLIC daily from 10 A.M. till 7 P.M. on the payment of Re. 1 at the South Gate. WEDNESDAY will be set apart for LADIES only. On that day the doors will be open at 3 P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs.	10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	„	15 „
Family Tickets of Three at	„	20 „
Family Tickets of Four at	„	25 „
Family Tickets of Six at	„	30 „

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE will be happy to receive Visitors at a Garden Party at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, February 18th, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Capt.,
A. D. C. in Waiting.
Government House, Parell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITTLE—February 14th, at Veerungaum, the wife of Alfred Thomas Whittle, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARMENT—February 13th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Joseph Carment, Esq., of a son.

SMITH—February 4th, at Sripol, North Bhagalpore, the wife of Geo. C. M. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PURVES—DOVE—February 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Henry B. Purves, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Dove, Esq., Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

THE case recently tried at Tanna under the Land Acquisition Act, known as the Toolsee case, suggests some considerations of interest. The estate in question seems to have been held under a peculiar tenure, the terms of which are not however clearly stated in any of the four awards made by the Collector of Tanna and by the Judge with his two assessors. It seems, in fact, to have enjoyed a permanent settlement as perfect as that given to Bengal. Should not this peculiar tenure have been described and considered? But the awards proceed exactly as if it was an ordinary ryotwari estate liable to periodical enhancements of assessment. Each award takes so much net value of crop and so many years' purchase, and deduces therefrom a rental value per acre. This system would be good for ryotwari land, and is that followed in all cases where ryotwari land is concerned; but it ignores altogether the full proprietary rights vested in the owner, a right the existence of which ought to have enabled him to command a far higher price for his land among the wealthy merchants of Bombay, than any similar estate held on the survey tenure could command.

We would next notice the extreme variation in the estimates of value adopted in the different awards. Taking, for example, the lands termed rice lands, we find the following figures adopted :

Valuation made by	Number of acres.	Annual profit per acre.	Number of years' purchase.	Rate per acre.	Amount awarded.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Owner	57-12½	33 0 0	20	700	40,161 6 0
Collector	57-1 5	5 8 0	20	110	6,270 0 0
Mr. Knight	57-12½	26 0 0	21	520	
				50	
				570	32,675 0 0
Col. Francis	15	7 0 0	20	140	2,100 0 0
	42-12½	6 0 0	20	120	5,077 8 0
	57-12½				7,177 8 0
Judge	25	13 8 0	16 2/3	225	5,625 0 0
	32-12½	2 8 0	20	834	3,325 0 0
	57-12½				9,150 0 0

From the second and third columns of this statement, we find that the annual profit of the 57½ acres of rice lands is set down by the Collector at Rs. 315, by Colonel Francis at Rs. 359, and by the Judge at Rs. 472, while Mr. Knight estimates it at Rs. 1,538, and the owner at a little over Rs. 2,000. Now it would have been easy to have ascertained, with some approach to accuracy, what profit the owner was obtaining from this land, year by year; but no attempt to do this seems to have been made, the process in each award being of a nature similar to that employed by the Judge—"I take the average "produce of good rice land, such as the Toolsee "land is said to be, at 1 1/5 moodas rice per acre. "I take the present value of rice at Rs. 31-4 per "mooda, to which must be added Rs. 6 for straw, "giving a total produce value of Rs. 43-8. The "witnesses differ a good deal about the expenses of "cultivation, some making it as low as Rs. 2½, "and some as high as Rs. 34; I shall take it "at Rs. 30. This shows a net profit of "Rs. 13-8 per acre." This mode of calculation may be useful as a check on test, but it certainly seems preferable to have ascertained the actual annual revenue obtained by the owner. We should like to know what sum is set down in the Income-tax returns as his income from Toolsee, and how that sum is arrived at.

The judge's award differs from all the others in adopting 16 2/3 years' purchase as the factor for estimating the value of the land. We confess we do not understand his reasons as assigned. He says that "the system of Government "in estimating the cost of public irrigation "works is obviously no guide," and we are tempted to ask the reason of his dictum. Is it that the Toolsee land is required for drinking water for Bombay and not for irrigation, or is it that the Municipality of Bombay and not the Government is the person in whose favour the land was acquired? We should have thought that the rule laid down by Government, and followed by both the parties and by their assessors, would have been accepted by the Judge. Twenty years' purchase is usually given for ryotwari land, and why the judge gives only 16⅔ years' purchase for permanently settled land is beyond our comprehension.

Another curious point is that Col. Francis, the Revenue Survey Commissioner, is understood to state that he would have assessed this land had it been Government land, and if its assessment had come under his operations in 1861, at the rate of Rs. 6 if not Rs. 7 an acre. Mr. Knight asserts that these assessments would have been fixed so as to leave a margin of profit at least equal to half the assessment imposed. The full rental (meaning thereby the Government tax and occupant's profit) would therefore be Rs. 9 per acre, or Rs. 10-8 per acre according as we assume an assessment of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. But Colonel Francis, in his award, gives a rate of less than Rs. 6-5 per acre as the rental value. If neighbouring Government land held on ryotwari tenure was worth to the occupant in 1861 Rs. 9 or Rs. 10-8 per acre per annum, on what grounds has Col. Francis awarded Rs. 6-5 as the annual value of the Toolsee land in 1873, to the owner who enjoys full proprietary rights? This is another enigma hard of solution.

We should like to know if Mr. Coghlan is right in treating an assessor as an arbitrator, and in applying to the assessors in this case the "rule that the arbitrator must also keep his mind "free from all personal feelings respecting the "case, for if an arbitrator use any expressions "towards either party which discover a "strong bias of prejudice in his mind, or show "that he has been

the rescue of Marshal Bazaine. At the inauguration of the funeral memorial at Metz, the General dwelt strongly on the bravery of the Marshal and his army in the battles outside Metz. He said that the French Generals and their troops were quite equal to the Germans, and pointed out that at the conclusion of a war passion prevented an impartial judgment being formed, but he hoped that history would do justice to Bazaine and his brave army. History may (?); France never will.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UMBALLA, 11TH FEBRUARY.

There has been a great change in the weather during the past week. The mercurial column has risen to an almost incredible height, and hot winds have become prevalent. If this state of affairs continue, we shall soon have a rush to the hills: they certainly look tempting, as the snow still continues.

The sports came off in first-rate style. The *elite* of Umballa assembled to witness the spectacle. The amusements were various, and the spectators seemed well pleased with the efforts of the military in promoting fun. The Highland Fling was a great success, and the extraordinary dancing of the Highlanders astonished the natives not a little. The lance exercise was also beautifully executed, both by Europeans and natives. One of the 11th Hussars was thrown from his horse and slightly injured. The most laughable part of the entertainment was the introduction of all kinds of games by the 72nd. Stalls were erected in which thimble-rig, trick o' the loop, bezique, and every imaginable species of conjuring were introduced with great success.

Major-General Tytler has been busy during the week making his annual inspection of the different corps in camp. In most cases, he expressed himself satisfied with the appearance and drill of the men, the 11th Hussars, a fine, well-drilled corps, being particularly noticed.

The members of the Dramatic Club, 72nd Highlanders, treated us to a splendid performance on Monday evening. The entertainment was specially got up for the benefit of some members of the club who are about to be invalided to England. The performance commenced with the screaming farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., entitled "Done on both Sides." The different characters were well sustained throughout, Messrs. Dodd, Kerr and Westwood particularly distinguishing themselves. This was followed by the overture from William Tell, rendered by the regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Murdoch. Nothing could exceed the delight of the audience at the able manner in which this was given. The regiment ought to be proud of their band, and especially of their bandmaster, who has taken considerable pains, and overcome almost insurmountable obstacles in getting his band up to the pitch of efficiency it has attained. The evening's entertainment was concluded with the favourite farce, in one act, entitled "Sarah's Young Man," in which W. Marr displayed considerable talent.

ADEN, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The s.p. Punjaub left this port, with a very heavy mail on board, consisting of full eleven bags, and some packages for Zanzibar, on the evening of the 31st ultimo. She carried from Aden a Captain Murphy, Commissary of Ordnance, Aden, Mr. R. Brenner, Austrian Consul at Aden, the French Consul at Zanzibar, &c., &c. The latter returned from home by the last Europe mail steamer, after a stay of one year on leave. The former's departure to Zanzibar leads the people to imagine that a permanent camp will be formed there for a portion of the British force, expected to be stationed there in case of need.

The Austrian corvette Fasana, Captain Funk, arrived at this port, on the evening of the 1st instant, from Bombay. She left on the 5th instant at 5 P.M. for Pola, in Austria

The American frigate Hartford, Commander McConly, which arrived at this harbour the other day from New York, left last Sunday morning for Point de Galle.

The Residency steamer Kwang-tung, B.M., Commander Elton, with Captain Prideaux, First Political Assistant Resident, Lieut. Chadwick, Assistant Executive Engineer, and Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein, merchant of Bombay, on board, sailed to Mussowah at 7 P.M. on the 3rd, whence she is expected to return in a day or two. This is the second trip of the Kwang-tung to Massowah, and it is, I hear, for the purpose of inspecting and enlisting some sundry stores left there behind by the Abyssinian railway during the expedition. Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein is the merchant who purchased the lot of locomotives, carriages, trucks, &c., &c., remains of the Abyssinian railway stores at Aden; he has expressed his desire of purchasing the stores at Massowah also.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have sent home their s.s. Danube, which was running between Mauritius and Aden, to have her machinery repaired, and the s.s. Dupleix, from below, relieved her in January last. The Dupleix left Aden with Mauritius mails on board at 8 P.M. on the 3rd.

The Bombay mail per the China arrived at Aden some hours later than usual, hence the public were allowed only three hours at Camp and four hours at the Point, to post their letters for Europe.

H. M.'s gunboat Mosquito, Commander Bond, from Plymouth, arrived here after sunset on the 6th.

The French troop ship Aveyron, Captain Bertin, from France, with 300 troops on board, anchored in the harbour at 8 A.M. on the 7th, and left to-day for Saigon, in China.

RAJCOTE, 13TH FEBRUARY.

A serious occurrence took place at Dhorajee, under Gondal, a few days ago, and the matter is creating a great commotion in certain sections of the community. It appears that the Mahajuns of that place have had assigned to them as a grant for religious purposes, a plot of land outside the town by the late Thakore. This land has not been used for any purpose as yet, and on Captain Phillips' recent visit to Dhorajee, the Mahomedan community of that place, which musters strong, applied to him for the land and obtained it. The Mahajuns having heard of it, created a disturbance, and taking the law into their own hands, attempted forcible ejectment. On the matter being represented to Captain Phillips, he, with the police, went to the scene of disturbance, and arrested and imprisoned the ringleaders. The Mahajuns have sent a deputation from their body to Rajcote to represent their grievances to Mr. Peile, which they are about to do. In the meanwhile Captain Phillips has arrived here to have a personal interview with the Political Agent. The Dhorajee Mahajuns, I may observe, have always been a litigious lot, and I remember some two years ago that they charged the leading member of the Mahomedan community with serious offences in regard to religion, which resulted in security being taken for the preservation of order. In the present instance, if the complaint of the Mahajuns be of a serious nature, an enquiry by a special commissioner, Mr. Jardine for instance, will, I am sure, bring about beneficial results.

The late crops have produced an abundant harvest and the price of cereals has fallen considerably, but rates for other articles of consumption continue the same, especially Europe goods.

KURRACHEE, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Raymond West, our Sudder Judge, is engaged in preparing an elaborate and exhaustive set of rules for the information and guidance of the judicial officials in Sind in connection with the new Criminal Procedure Code, which is to come into operation on the 1st of April.

Captain Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of the Kurrachee District, went to Kotree on the 10th to hold the Divisional Sessions. There was only one case, in which two persons were charged with highway robbery between sun-set and sun-rise, under section 29[illegible] of the Indian Penal Code. It is said that the robbery was committed about six months ago in British territory on the borders of Beloochistan, but the accused had concealed themselves in the vicinity of Kotree and were apprehended two months after the commission of the offence and tried. They were found guilty of the offence imputed to them and sentenced to undergo four years' rigorous imprisonment. It is alleged that there were two other persons concerned in this audacious robbery, but through some unaccountable circumstance there is not sufficient evidence to bring home the offence to them.

There were two cases before Mr. Phillpotts, the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in one the accused was charged with robbing a Bania girl of about seven years of age, and gagging and tying her hand and foot and tossing her on one of the flat roofs of the town, and that too in broad daylight and in one of the most thickly populated localities. The circumstantial evidence coupled with the testimony of the girl was held to be insufficient to warrant a conviction. The accused was accordingly discharged.

The next case was that of nearly a dozen men who were charged with forcibly marrying a woman to one of their number. The private prosecutrix was a young woman, and the accused were her father, maternal uncles, and cousins. Out of these the father and the pseudo-husband were convicted, and the rest discharged.

I have had an account from a reliable source of a practical joke played in a town in Central Sind. A person wrote to a woman to the effect that her husband who was abroad had died. On reading this letter she and the other folks of the family fell into deep lamentation, and began beating their breasts, and a large number of their friends and acquaintances came to her house according to the native custom to console her in her affliction. She spent a deal of money in performing the funeral rites and ceremonies of the *deceased*. Shortly after she discovered the truth. Now it is doubted by some whether a criminal action could be maintained for this act. It is an injury of a most serious nature, and surely there must be a provision somewhere in the Indian Penal Code to meet such a case. To send a whole family into mourning and to cause such annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss, is no joke.

Judge Phillpotts went into the Districts last week.

The sudden change in the weather is the general topic of conversation. It is usually colder about this time of the year.

The Press in other parts of India has had occasion to censure Mr. Fitzjames Stephen for the great latitude allowed to magistrates and judges under section 165 of the new Evidence Act in putting questions to witnesses *in any form* and *at any time*. As far as this province is concerned, I can safely assert that there are magistrates who, misconstruing the spirit of the law, exercise their discretion under this section in a highly objectionable manner. One can well conceive how the animus of the judge would be betrayed to a native witness who would answer the question, not with so much regard for the truth as for the apparent satisfaction of the magistrate. I do not think it fair to the parties in any case for a magistrate or a judge to ask questions such as neither of the parties nor their pleaders could ask. India is not yet ripe for the judicial functionaries to be vested with a large amount of discretion with which they are capable of playing fast and loose with the interests of the public committed to their care. "Discretion" in these parts sometimes means the individual caprices, freaks, and fancies of an eccentric judge.

The other day a poor native had a plaint written on blue stamped paper instead of the court fee stamp paper. The plaint, although the value of the stamp was not deficient, was returned to him to be written on the proper stamp-paper. This is indeed a hard case. So long as there was no pecuniary loss to Government, I don't see why the judge should have been so hard upon the man. There is no express provision made by the law for a stamped paper of any particular colour being used.

"MINCED MUTTON PIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whatever should we do without the enlivening *elevating* wit of our local joker who glories in the name of "Tiffin"?—"Young second-hand Tiffin" I would call him. I thought that the soul had been kicked out of the "Kitten pie" joke long before young "Tiffin" came into this wicked world. If he would only try his hand at the original thing, he would probably succeed in raising a laugh at some of our tiffin tables. I think there is fun in him, but I question his right to nauseate his friends or injure his enemies by inflicting upon them the stalest of jokes. JOKER.

AN ENIGMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should be glad if any of your readers could give the answer to the following:—

I'm loudest of voices in orchestra heard,
And yet in an orchestra never have been;
I'm a bird of bright plumage, yet less like a bird,
Nothing in nature has ever been seen.
Touching earth I expire,—in water I die;—
In air I lose breath; yet can swim and can fly.
Darkness destroys me and light is my death;
Yet I can't keep alive without stopping my breath.
If my name can't be guessed by a boy or a man,
By a girl or a woman it certainly can.

CURIOUS.

THE ROADS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A good deal has been written lately as to the great economy that is being effected in the present method of repairing the roads in Bombay.

I would advise the Bombayites not to crow until they are out of the wood. There can be no doubt but that the present repair will be carried out with less expense than *general repairs* of former years; but the maintenance of the roads, during the year, will be very much more costly than if the engineers of the Municipality had not removed the consolidated substrata which it has taken years to form, thus keeping the roads without any foundation.

Should there be no "bottoming" to a road, the next best thing to secure its stability is an adequate depth of metal: this the engineers are carefully removing, and the result of the year—unless money is regularly expended in upkeep—will be more damaged wheels and broken springs than usual.

If a suggestion would be received, mine would be that—instead of a general repair, as is being executed, the roads be *merely maintained* with an even surface until the excessive depth of metal and camber be reduced to what is absolutely required, and so preserving what foundation the roads at present have.

Bombay, 14th Feb. AN OUTSIDER.

BOMBAY.

High Court.—It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball proceeds to England on leave in April next.

The Crusade against Stray Dogs.—On Saturday and Sunday sixty-one stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

Vagrants.—Yesterday there were twenty-eight European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Fire at Surat.—On Saturday a fire broke out in a stable in Limboo Serai street, in Surat, by which four houses were completely destroyed.

Owing to the Hon'ble Mrs. Deane's garden party at Parell, the Band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

Mofussil Small Causes Court.—A Maratha contemporary states that several of the Small Causes Courts in Gujerat are to be abolished from May next.

A Native Association at Kaira.—On Thursday a native association, similar to the Bombay Association, for the advocacy of native rights, was started at Kaira.

Torturing Animals.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Rama Wittoo and two other cart-drivers were charged with torturing bullocks. They were fined ten rupees each.

Theft on Board-ship.—A man named James Moyes, employed on board the steam-ship Clifford, reported to the executive police on Saturday the loss of a silver lever watch.

Sudden Death.—A Goanese named Antone Dias fell down on Saturday in a fit in front of his house at Matherpacady. We was taken to hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

Illegal Sale of Opium.—Dadoo Bundyala was yesterday fined by Mr. Woodward in the sum of ten rupees, for selling opium by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Furious Driving.—Shaik Abdoola Bapoo, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined Rs. 20.

Counterfeit Queen's Coin.—On Saturday a native was sentenced by the Assistant Judge of Surat to five years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit Queen's coin.

European Vagrants.—James Jackson and William Gordon, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being vagrants, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

The Maharaja of the Swami Narayen Punth.—It is said that the Maharaja of the Swami Narayen Punth, whose annual income is said to be about two lacs of rupees, intends shortly to visit Bombay.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, one Oomer Russool was charged with assaulting Deepa Juta, a Marwaree, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A Pick-pocket.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee convicted one Rama Baloo of stealing two rupees from the pocket of a man named Wittoo Ramjee, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Jotee Dhajee was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing thirty rupees in cash, the property of one Aba Dhondoo.

Accident.—On Saturday, Mr. E. Dowling, in the employ of the P. and O. Company, was accidentally thrown out of a buggy near the dock-yard gate, and had his right arm dislocated. He is being attended by Dr. Sidney Smith.

An Old Offender.—A Maratha named Rama Dhondoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' hard labour, for being found between sunset and sun-rise loitering in a gully, without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

The House of Correction.—There were in all 292 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 91 were under sentences from the High Court, 168 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts-Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 75 were Europeans, and the remaining 277 were natives.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—Luxmon Raghoo, a malee, appeared before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday, and obtained a warrant against one Bhagool Bhundaree, whom he charged with enticing away and detaining Casee, a female child, under the age of fourteen years, against the will of her husband.

A Fatal Carriage Accident.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Mombadavie chowkey concerning the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged about three years, named Fatma, who was accidentally knocked down by a shigram on the Bhendy Bazaar road and killed. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of her having been accidentally run over by a shigram.

A Brutal Attack on a Woman.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, attended on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and took the deposition of a Maratha woman named Lukhee, who was seriously burnt on Wednesday last by her husband and others. Her deposition was to the effect that her husband's father seared her limbs and other parts of her body with a red-hot iron, while her husband and some others held her fast.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Tim Whiffler, 1,132 tons, Captain M. Cotter, sailed yesterday in ballast for Akyab.

The ship Mofussilite, 1,013 tons, Captain A. C. Roe, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 30,016 Indian maunds salt, and sundries.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and thirty-seven Government servants and eleven Commissariat lascars, as passengers.

The ship Malabar, 1,219 tons, Captain C. Douglas, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Cardiff (October 19th) with a cargo of 1,649 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The ship Royal Alexandra, 1,383 tons, Captain T. Browning, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from North Shields (October 7th) with a cargo of 1,730 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lawrence & Co.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Cutch (February 13th) with 5 bags treasure and 160 deck passengers, and will sail to-day for the same port with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

The ship Rathfern, 1,298 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Shields (October 8th) with a cargo of 1,709 tons coals, and Mrs. Mitchell as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

The ship Westminster, 1,434 tons, Captain H. Grose, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (October 13th) with a cargo of 395 tons coke and 1,575 tons coals, and Mrs. Grose, child, and female servant as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co.

The s.s. Virago, 1,454 tons, Captain Mills, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from London (January 16th) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Alves, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Gosford, Mrs. and Miss Read, and Mrs. Patterson.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (February 14th) with the following cargo:—40 packages indigo, 5 packages baggage, 2 packages medical stores, and 1 horse. She brought the following passengers:—Col and Mrs. Davidson, and two children, Lieut. McLachlan and two servants, Mrs. Noonan and three children, Mrs. Whitehead, two second class passengers, seventeen invalids of 66th Regt., and 14 invalids of R. H. A, and 2 women and twenty-seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Ariel, 722 tons, Captain Henry Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 12th) via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—20 bales twist, 100 kegs potter's ore, 4 cases butter, 3 cases and 6 barrels hams, 6 packages wearing apparel, 2 cases saddlery, 4 packages Chinaware, 2 cases oilmanstores, 19 cases hardware, 1 cask glass, 7 cases effects, 2 cases thread, 45 cases slates 1,235 bundles iron hoops, 255 bundles iron rods, 170 packages machinery, 2 casks and 48 cases wine, 555 cases wine and spirits, 13 cases white wine, 35 cases, red wine, 1 cask whiskey, 1 cask liquor, 34 cases brandy, 9 cases spirits, 525 bundles sheet iron, 300 numbers boiler plates, 146 bundles spears, 4 cases glassware, 2 cases jam, 500 barrels alum, 1 case piano, 5 cases beer, 8 cases provisions, 1 hogshead claret, 50 casks nails, 4 cases tanjibs, 2 packages cambrics, 2 casks wall boxes, 25 cases slates, 2 cases hosiery, 367 pipes, 174 boxes copperas, 2 bales woollens, 4 casks chains, 12 cases iron safes, 2 packages harness, 6 coils rope, 2 case cutlery, 2 cases marbles, 2 cases bedsteads, 4 boxes groceries, 611 packages cotton, and 1,348 packages merchandise. She brought Veterinary Surgeon M. D. Byrne, of the 16th Lancers, as a passenger. She spoke the steamer Malaga. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		February.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
2 26 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 18	8 47 m	4 9
3 1 a	3 6		8 56 a	2 8
2 54 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 19	9 23 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1		3 41 a	1 8
3 28 m	3 0	Thursday 20	10 10 m	4 6
5 3 a	2 11		10 39 a	0 9
4 8 m	2 2	Friday 21	11 13 m	4 7
6 27 a	2 11		.....	.....
5 25 m	1 8	Saturday..... 22	0 2 m	0 1
7 58 a	1 3		0 30 a	5 0
7 9 m	1 9	Sunday 23	1 44 m	0 5
9 11 a	4 8		1 59 a	5 7
8 36 m	2 8	Monday..... 24	3 8 m	1 4
10 3 a	5 10		3 6 a	1 6

Moon—Last Quarter, 20th, 4h. 13m. P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for England with the English Mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut. and Mrs. Patch, and three children
For Brindisi—Captain Boyle.
For Venice—Mr. L. Crosswell, Mr. J. Hibbert, Mr. F. Charrial, Mr. A. H. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. Steinthal.
For Suez—Mr. Rodgie, and Mr. E. Perte.
For Aden—Mr. C. Mahomed, and two servants.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.—A Curative Host in itself.—The idea of this great remedy is due to Dr. Sheuet, of South Carolina, U. S. He consulted with Horace H. Day, the distinguished India-rubber manufacturer of New York, who assisted in perfecting the commodity by the addition of India-rubber, and to them jointly a patent was issued by the United States Patent Office in 1843. These gentlemen, finding difficulties in preparing the plaster on a large scale, sold out to Dr. Thomas Allcock (now General), a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of New York, who, with another distinguished chemist, at length were successful in overcoming all the difficulties, and now prepare a plaster uniform, and whose qualities neither time nor climate in any way affect. This article is equal as a remedy to the Spanish fly blister, yet makes no sore, and never affects the kidneys; is convenient for all ages and conditions, usually only producing a "blush" on the skin, and more certainly curative than liniments or blisters, and without prostration and pain of the latter. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

Agts.—BATHGATE & COMPANY, [CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.—18TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

447-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hargopal Premsookdas and another v. Sooratram Bhaya—Dallas and Lynch.
633-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Limjee Jamsetjee v. The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

SHORT CAUSES.

39-73—Hope—Jadowjee Shamjee v. Sha Dwarkadass Manordass.
47-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Cursondass Vullubdass and others v. Chagun Nathoo—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
49-73—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) v. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Mody.
50-73—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) v. Crustnajee Succaram.
55-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Ahmed Adwane v. Alli Abdoolla.
56-73—Leathes and Crawford—Francis Stanger Leathes and another v. Hormusjee Sorabjee.
60-73—Tyabjee—Gumna Luckma and others v. Ambicaibai and another.
67-73—Chalk and Turner—Iranee Mobed Khodabux, &c. v. Iranee Rustom R.

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cursondas Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.
748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.
530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Venaykrow.
503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Huzrat Shawal, &c. v. Mahomed Esmael—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SHORT CAUSES.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joosuf Jaffer W. v. Krishnajee Nagraj and others.—In Person.
649-72—Jefferson and Payne—Jetha Runchord and others v. Govind Succaram.—No appearance.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosuf Naderi v. Alli Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
743-72—Prescot and Winter—Essoofally Hebtoola v. Rustomjee Pestonjee B.—No appearance.
11-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dewcurn Bhoja v. Jewraz Ruttonsey—No appearance.
12-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dewcurn Bhoja v. Luckmedas Waljee and another—Khunderao.
31-73—Hope—Dulsookroy Ramlall v. Hajee Dada Abdoola and another—No appearance.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

229-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank v. Bulwuntrao Bhicajee Dhowley, Raghoba Crustnajee (purchaser), Luckmidas Khimjee (claimant)—Tyabjee.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

803-69—Ardaseer Framjee—J. J. de Souza v. Caitano Mascarenhas and others—Khunderao and Prescot and Winter.
462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancoover widow v. Morarbhoy Vizbookhundass—C. Tyabjee.
705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancoovebai, widow, v. Chima Lalljee G.—Tyabjee.
715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nugindas Hurgovundas v. Bymoobundas Ghirdhurdas—Prescot and Winter.
717-71—Tyabjee—Narenjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.
719-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.
726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Lucha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.
761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lillachund v. Hurgovun Dutram and others—No appearance.
765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.
773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vulleed Abdool &c.—Mody.
777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.
780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.
782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljobhoy Khaigar and others v. Peerbhoy Essabjee and another—M. H. Khan.
787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey—Tyabjee.
794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.
798-71—Shamrao—Sadanund Shricrustna v. Nurotum Ejatram—Khunderao.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

Mr. F Turner, the District Inspector for Guzerat, reports up to the 10th instant, as follows:—

"Cotton picking has now become general in most parts of Guzerat, and the presses and gins have begun work, but no large quantities of kuppas have as yet come to hand in any of the districts. Very little is being gathered in the Kaira district, nor will there be any picking in those districts worth mentioning, until the end of March, and then only a small quantity as compared with other years.

"The weather has again changed to cold in the north part of Guzerat, but the plants are looking healthy. Steam gins and churkas are at work at Dhollera, and the cotton is being picked in the outlying districts. A very good outturn is expected. Wheat crops are very healthy and very nearly ready for cutting. The cotton plants around Surat and Unclesur are more backward than those around Ahmedabad, Veerumgaum, and Dhollera. This is owing to the heavy fall of rain during the monsoon, but the plants look very healthy.

"The crops about Veerumgaum, Mandal, and Wudwan were to a certain extent damaged by the frost, and therefore the out-turn will not be so good as was expected."

KHANDEISH.

The annexed report up to 11th instant is furnished by Mr. C. Wilkinson, District Inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan:—

"Weather cloudy on a few days of the week: now clear: no rain. Cotton picking almost completed. Rubbee good and its harvest commenced. Ginning operations very active, but market dull owing to recent news. Jowari 27, bajri 20 standard seers per rupee.

"From Sholapore the report is—Cotton market quiet this week. Cotton still coming in from the districts. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain on the night of the 6th instant."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Inspector for the Southern Mahratta Country, submits the following report up to 8th instant:—

"We have had weather this week that has been if possible still more trying to the growing cotton crop than that of its late predecessors. In addition to scorching hot days we have had very unsettled and 'muggy weather,' more like what is usual at the beginning of June than in what is generally considered a 'cold weather' month. This has resulted in somewhat heavy thunderstorms with, in places, heavy falls of rain. The rain where it has fallen has, I am sorry to say, caught a great deal of the 'first pickings,' still in the field, and has of course damaged it considerably. We had heavy rain on the evening of the 6th, and since then I have been over many miles of cotton fields to see the effect this unfortunate weather has had. Much of the ripe cotton is beaten down, discoloured, and stained. The weather is still unsettled, and if thunderstorms continue, very serious damage must be the result. I shall be able to state about this is my next week's report; as it is, the weather of the last few weeks and this unseasonable rain (I have however noticed that we often get rain in February) must seriously affect the outturn and quality of the season's crop. I can hardly hope for more than say half of the yield that was at one time expected, but I will report positively as soon as I am in a position to do so.

"Arrivals of old cotton at the Coast have been much larger; thus, for the weeks ending 1st February, the quantity received at Coompta is 1,800 doorns in excess of the corresponding period for last year. Trade is however still very dull at the Coast, and the total of transactions this season is very much below that of last, as will be seen by the following returns of the trade at Coompta:—

	1871-72	1872-73	Decrease for 1872-73.
Total *arrivals* for the season up to 31st January.	95,455	32,847	62,608.
Total *exports* for the season up to 31st January.	96,843	33,194	63,649

"There is a proportionate decrease in business at the other ports."

The annexed remarks are added by Mr W Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar:—

"During the week, we have had 6 cents rain, which fell on the afternoon of the 3rd instant; and we had also lightning and thunder on the 6th instant, on which morning as well as the 8th instant there were very heavy fogs.

"The American cotton has a very sickly and exhausted appearance now, and looks as if there will be little or no yield from a great number of the fields. The indigenous is still flowering freely and setting its bolls well, although the plants seem to flag, from the hot midday sun.

"There is no perceptible effect on the crops from the rain which fell on the 3rd instant."

SIND.

Mr. A. H. Hughes, District Inspector for Sind, writes as follows up to the 6th instant:—

"No rain, and weather somewhat warmer. Cotton ginning still in active progress. Owing to low rates at present ruling in Kurrachee, imports of the staple are not large. Reports from the Punjab state the new cotton from the Mooltan district to be good. Cotton pressing at Kurrachee is somewhat more active, and it is expected that much of the pressed cotton will be sent this season to China."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

For the benefit of Indian students going to England, the National Indian Association have opened an office at Adam Street, Adelphi, London, where all requisite information will be supplied. This excellent arrangement is said to have originated in the following painful incident:—

"A young man recently arrived in London from Calcutta with barely enough to support him, and provide clothes, books, college fees, &c., for three months; and that little he was robbed of at the docks when landing. It appears that he thought that he could maintain himself in England by teaching Bengalee!"

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Poonda, woman, and Ally Mahomed were charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,116, the property of Jewarebux, a courtezan; and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Kassinath Telang appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Mr. Kassinath briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the death of her mother, the first prisoner was left an orphan at an early age, and remained with the prosecutrix about six years as a cook. After that period she left the protection of the prosecutrix and remained away for about five years. About the time of the last Mahim fair, she returned to the house of her old friend and lodged with her as a sub-tenant for about three weeks, during which time the second prisoner visited her. On the night of the 13th January last, prosecutrix took out all her ornaments from her person and put them in a small tin box, which she placed in a larger wooden box, and secured the latter with a padlock. Early the next morning she found the large box open and the smaller one abstracted from it. The first prisoner had gone away, and a report was made against her to the police, who arrested the two prisoners and placed them before Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police. The same evening, in consequence of information received, the prosecutrix, the prisoners, and the police went to a house at Paidhonee, where nearly all the missing ornaments and wearing apparel were given up by the two prisoners. The same night prisoners and the property were placed before Mr. Mills, when the prosecutrix identified her property and stated that a pair of wristlets had not been found. The second prisoner thereupon gave certain information, in consequence of which the police recovered the remaining ornaments from the place indicated. The identity of the ornaments as the property of the prosecutrix would be proved by the goldsmith who made them, as well as the father who had caused some of them to be made out of his money. There would be some evidence of the loss of prosecutrix's keys about a week before the theft; but the fact of the stolen property being found with the prisoner would shew, the learned counsel said, that she was the thief; and it was for the prisoners to account satisfactorily how the property came into their possession.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that the first prisoner was living with the prosecutrix and sharing not only in the profits of singing, but also in the profits of the trade which both carried on. The learned counsel would call witnesses to shew that the prisoner was seen wearing the identical jewels which the prosecutrix claimed as her exclusive property; and, therefore, the question before the jury was whether the first prisoner took the ornaments with a dishonest intention, or in the belief that she had a claim to them as much as the prosecutrix.

One witness was called for the defence. The jury convicted the prisoners, who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Hunsraj Heerjee was charged with house-breaking by night and theft of gold ornaments, the property of Hurry Jairam, a hawker in piece-goods. The prisoner used to supply milk to the prosecutor at his house, situated in Mahajunwady. On the night of the 24th January last, prosecutor went to sleep after 12 o'clock in a room on the first storey of his house. His wife, his son, and other members of his family were sleeping in the room. About 3 A. M. prosecutor awoke and went to a water drain. There was a light burning in the room. He then saw a man put out the light and attempt to open the door of the room. He clasped the thief by both his arms, but the latter lifted him up and threw him to the ground, and opening the door made his escape with a bundle under his arm. Before the thief put out the light in the room, prosecutor recognised him as the man who supplied milk at his house, that is, the prisoner. Prosecutor raised an alarm and sent his brother to make a report to the police. Soon afterward the police took prisoner to the house of the prosecutor, searched him there, and took out from his pocket and waist-cloth several ornaments which the prosecutor claimed as his property. A light was brought and the party went into the upper room. A drawer of the cupboard, in which prosecutor had kept his ornaments in a tin box, was found to have been forced open; and a chisel was found lying under it. Entrance into the room appears to have been effected from the window. It was a two-storied house; and another man lived in the room above prosecutor's. A piece of wood, to which was attached a rope, had been inserted across the rafters of

prohibit their being received as securities, and so long as there is neither an order of Government nor a legislative enactment which debars these receipts from being received in mortgage, Lord Hobart is hardly justified in coming to the relief of his Mahomedan friends in the manner he has. The sowcars who hold *bona fide* mortgage bonds executed previous to Act XXIII. of 1871, can take the matter into Court, and we doubt not that the law will grant them the necessary relief from the action of Lord Hobart's ill-advised order. A memorial has been sent to Lord Hobart by the sowcars. —*Madras Athenæum.*

THE COST OF THE ZANZIBAR EXPEDITION.

The interference with the East African slave-trade is purely a European project. We glory as Englishmen in that national philanthropy which has resolved to root out one of the great curses of mankind. But we protest against any attempt on the part of England to shift the cost of her noble deeds to the shoulders of the Indian tax-payer. Such a course would be little better than the crime of Ananias and Sapphira, who took credit with the world for a benevolence which they did not at heart possess. No amount of fine writing or philanthropic declamation on the part of the talented head of the Mission will satisfy the Indian public. What we want to know is its exact cost, and who has has paid for it. Slavery is a lawful institution of Mahomedan society, and a large proportion of the Indian tax-payers are Mussulmans. It is by no means repugnant to the Asiatic mind, and the whole of our Indian subjects are Asiatics. While, therefore, thoroughly sympathising with Sir Bartle Frere's mission, we protest against his paying for English philanthropy out of the Indian revenues. If England objects to defray the whole charges herself, the United States will be only too happy to be allowed to join her in the good work. The glory of the enterprise will still remain with her. But on no pretence can an Asiatic people be dragged in to pay for the forcible abolition of a trade which happens to be repugnant to the European sentiment, on the distant African coast. In admitting our possible liability for the equivalent of the Zanzibar tribute, we have made the utmost concession which it is possible to make, and we have only made it on the assumption that the official statement of the case is correct. All other charges, whether temporary or permanent, must be defrayed by England herself.

We have very carefully studied the opinion of the native Press on this subject. The native mind is thoroughly aroused as to the possibility of a great scandal being perpetrated. Throughout Northern India and Bombay, the vernacular journals are on the alert, and we trust, for the honour of England, that their suspicions will not be justified. The Government both here and at home may rest assured that nothing will allay such surmises except a full and clear statement of the cost and its distribution. It is difficult to conceive a more shameful position than England would occupy, if, after taking credit with Europe for a great national act of philanthropy, petitions from the Indian people should disclose to the civilised world that she had shirked paying for it.—*Englishman.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, Jan 23.)

JAPAN.

The Princes Philip and Augustus arrived safely at Nagasaki on the 12th. The coal stores of the Pacific Mail Company at Nagasaki were partially destroyed by fire on the 4th instant. A high official and a leading native merchant have committed suicide; irregularity in accounts is the assigned cause in both instances. The vexatious stringency of the native customs as regarded the supplies to the Svetlana and Vitiaz have led to official complaints from the Russian officers. 24,922 passengers were carried in the government railway during the week ending 12th Oct. 1872.

CHINA.

Tientsin was to be launched from the Pootung ship yard on the 15th. The question of encroachment by the French municipality at Shanghai upon the Yangking Pang creek has been referred to arbitration. Southland British bark was totally lost near Chefoo, on the 12th, December. All hands are, it is believed, saved. No ice appeared at Newchwang until the 9th Dec. Heavy gales have prevailed on the east coast of China, several buoys and beacons having been blown from their positions. At Chinkeang the storm has been heavier than ever known before, several lives being lost and great wreckage taking place. Rinderpest is still fearfully prevalent at Shanghai. The offices of the China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company were inaugurated at Shanghai on the 17th.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

It is stated that the Bishopric of Hongkong has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Lobley of Hamer, near Manchester. The Royal letters patent to previous Bishops have been revoked. Additional particulars are to hand of the loss of the Sadan; it is now asserted that she struck on the Comet rock, but nothing can be definitely stated until after the court of enquiry has been held. At a meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society, held on 19th Jan., it was shown to be in a satisfactory condition. Complaints are made of the price of the gas supplied to Hongkong consumers. The China Traders' Insurance Company Limited have declared a dividend for 1872 of 250 dlrs. per share. Considerable excitement has been caused at Macao by the announcement of Governor San Januario's supercession. The official *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Lisbon contradicting it. Another of the chain gang convicts who recently escaped has been captured. The Svetlana and Vitiaz, with the Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Possiett on board, arrived on the 15th. The Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the past half-year. It is stated that the Chinese hong, whose failure for 200,000 dlrs. was recently announced, will be able to pay a dividend of 30 per cent. Some stir has been caused by the alleged attempt of a police inspector to capture pirates on Chinese territory without authority. An enquiry is being held into the matter. The Northern cables are still ruptured. There is no communication with Shanghai, and the cable thence to Nagasaki is also said to be damaged.

PRISTINE PROVERBS PREPARED FOR PRECOCIOUS PUPILS.

(*Dedicated to the Educational Board.*)

Observe you plumed biped fine!
To effect his captivation,
Deposit particles saline
Upon his termination.

Cryptogamous concretion never grows
On mineral fragments that decline repose.

Whilst self-inspection it neglects,
Nor its own foul condition sees,
The kettle to the pot objects
His sordid superfices.

Decortications of the golden grain
Are set to allure the aged fowl, in vain.

Teach not a parent's mother to extract
The embryo juices of an egg by suction;
That good old lady can the feat enact
Quite irrespective of your kind instruction.

Pecuniary agencies have force
To stimulate to speed the female horse.

The earliest winged songster sees,
And first appropriates, the annelides.

With soap, and brush, and flannel, you tickle
In vain, the Ethiopic cuticle.

Bear not to you famed city upon Tyne
The carbonaceous product of the mine.

The mendicant once from his indigence freed,
And mounted aloft on the generous steed,
Down the precipice soon will infallibly go,
And conclude his career in the regions below.

It is permitted to the feline race
To contemplate even a regal face.
—Punch.

The revenue of the Cape Colonies for the twelve months ended the 30th of September was 2907,522, whereas for the previous twelve months it was only 2689,614.

An Architectural Novelty.—A New York paper states that the railroad bridge, which is to extend across the harbour of San Francisco from the mainland to Goat Island, is to be somewhat of an architectural novelty. It is to run through an immense tube of boiler iron, which supports itself by its own buoyancy, and is held thirty feet below the surface by a complicated system of cable, anchors and buoys. The tube is twenty feet in diameter, and is strengthened by an internal frame work of iron beams. The principal problem with the engineer now is to have the buoyancy of the tubes equal the weight of a train of cars so as to require the minimum of anchorage or support. Should the bridge prove a success, submarine railroad tubes may be used where regular tunnels would be impracticable, or at least very expensive.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Very like a "Yankee Tale."—An American agricultural paper points a moral in the following story:—"We once read a story of a gentleman whose wealth consisted in the ownership of 1,000 acres of land, and he was the father of three daughters. One of his daughters got married, and he gave her 250 acres, and continued the cultivation of the 750, and made as much as when he cultivated the 1,000 acres. Another daughter married, and he gave her 250 acres, and afterwards made as much from the remaining 500 acres as he had formerly made from the 1,000 acres; and the other daughter married, and he gave her 250 acres, and applied all his force and knowledge to the 250 acres left him, and the results were as great and satisfactory as when he cultivated the 1,000 acres. By the division of his farm, four families were provided with homes and the means of independent sustenance, nor were his profits made to suffer or diminish."

ULTRAMONTANE LOYALTY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Archbishop Manning delivered an address a day or two ago at the Sheffield Catholic Association on the subject of the loyalty of Roman Catholics and the relation of the Roman Catholic Church to progress. To judge from a report necessarily condensed but remarkably coherent and distinct, and therefore probably correct, it would seem to have been a most characteristic performance. It began by informing the association that it had been said that Catholics could not be good Englishmen, which provoked laughter, and that Catholicism was opposed to progress. After one or two introductory observations, he made the following remarks:—

The Catholic Church was isolated; being, as it was, a society knit together by its own laws, and having no contract with any other body. This was so from the earliest days of Christianity, even in the remote time when the Church breathed the air of a heathen world with lips compressed lest its blood should be poisoned. A Christian society was from the first formed, and in later times, when Christianity became more general, there was still an identity between the Church and the Governments of the world. Was that the case now? Three hundred years ago the North of Germany and England broke up the unity of the world and cast off the legislation which had sprung up in the Church. In the last century, too, even the old Catholic countries of Europe had followed in the same walk, and had completed the work which Luther began, until at last they had arrived at that greatest of all impositions—"a free Church in a free State." How could Catholics, who believed that the Church was one, identify themselves very closely with a State which admitted all creeds and all forms of worship on the same level? How could they be in sympathy with a State which encouraged secular education? And was there any wonder that under such circumstances as these Catholics should isolate themselves? But he asked who was in fault? Catholics remained true to the principles which had united the Christian world, and they could not compromise those principles. But outside that circle, and in all things that did not hinge upon their duty to God, they were the stanchest and the most loyal of Englishmen.

He added that Lord Denbigh had some years since "defined the position clearly when he declared that he was a Catholic first and an Englishman afterwards." For this he had been called unpatriotic, but "all good Protestants" would say "that they were Christians first and Englishmen afterwards." This is plain speaking, and it ought to be met by speaking equally plain on the other side. We do not doubt that Archbishop Manning's account of the position of Catholics is substantially accurate, and that, subject always to their allegiance to their Church, they are good members of society. Nay, we will go a step farther, and add that a very large proportion of existing Catholics, or persons who call themselves by that name, do in reality pay a very faint allegiance to the Church to which they profess to belong, and are not in any important particulars easily distinguishable from their Protestant neighbours. Apart, however, from this, which is not a matter of any great practical importance, let us consider the account given by Archbishop Manning and by Lord Denbigh, whose next expression about Catholics first and Englishmen afterwards he so readily adopts, of the loyalty of really sincere Catholics. It is this. Catholics do not and cannot be expected to "indentify themselves very closely with a state which admitted all creeds and forms of worship on the same level," nor could they be in sympathy "with a State which encouraged secular education," nor could it be wondered "that under such circumstances as these Catholics should isolate themselves." Moreover, their loyalty as Englishmen is confined to things which "do not hinge upon their duty to God." The effect of this may be stated as follows, in other words:—Catholics are like other people in all matters of small importance and of a neutral character; but upon every question which really interests men as such they are the subjects of the Pope, and feel no sympathy with the nation to which they belong. This is the very thing which people mean when they describe Catholics as disloyal and Catholicism as an essentially unpatriotic system. The point which Archbishop Manning appears to be unable to appreciate is, that what English people really mean by loyalty is sympathy in certain principles of action and belief which are radically opposed to his own. The nature of the quarrel between the nations of Europe and Rome is not to be measured by the outward and visible pretexts which happen to play a prominent part in them. The disputes in early times about investitures, provisors, and the like were only symptoms of something much deeper; and the mere doctrinal aspect of the Reformation itself is but a very partial and petty aspect of it. The real truth is, that all these quarrels indicated a deep-seated and widely spread conviction—a conviction which is now becoming so general that it bids fair to become universal—that the Catholic doctrine is untrue, and that the institutions founded upon it are founded partly on mistake, partly on fraud and falsehood. Side by side with this negative conviction, a positive conviction—vague, indeed, and indistinct, but exceedingly powerful—has been and still is growing up that a nation as such is essentially a better thing than a Church; that it is, in fact, of all positive human institutions at present known to us the most sacred, the most deeply rooted in human nature, and the best fitted to engage the affections of a rational man. Contrast for a moment the English nation and the Catholic Church, and see to which of the two it is best worth an Englishman's while to be loyal. The Catholic Church is based upon a history or a set of histories which are doubtful in the extreme; and, if they are false, it is the greatest imposture in the whole world. No doubt in ancient times, and under very different circumstances from our own, it rendered great services to mankind, and it is not unreasonable to say that at that time it had a foundation of its own on which it could claim the allegiance of wise and good men quite apart from its extremely doubtful claims to be a supernatural, divinely established institution; but who in the present day would venture to claim for the Pope and his priests any real importance at all apart from their supernatural claims? When the great Popes of the dark and middle ages claimed the position of the Vicars of Christ and the representatives of God upon earth, they were merely describing in exaggerated language real claims upon the veneration of men. Whether or not they were the representatives of God in any other sense, they were beyond all doubt the representatives of good order and common-sense. What are they now? They are either mere impostors or divinely appointed spiritual rulers of the human race. Of course, if every one can be persuaded to believe the second half of this alternative, there is nothing to be done but to obey whatever orders the Pope may give. But suppose that the burden of proving this important doctrine is not sustained. What are we to think then of the Pope and his priests? We must fall back on the other branch of the alternative, and regard the Roman Catholic Church not as the representative of God at all, but as an organization of weak, violent, half-deluded, and not very honest men who have devoted themselves to a desperate effort to uphold what they ought to know to be an imposture.

If we turn from the Roman Catholic Church to the English nation, what do we see? We see one of the great divisions of the human race, founded upon no imposture whatever, existing by the leave of no theory questionable or otherwise, but forming a compact, well-organized, and exceedingly powerful whole, which subsists and will continue to subsist by its own proper forces, whatever opinions may prevail as to religion or morals or any other subject. This great body has been established and built up to its present condition, as have other bodies of the same sort, by the assiduous labour of at least a thousand years. It has got a language of its own—very much the most important of all modern languages. It has a character of its own and a way of living which deeply affect every human creature who forms a part of it. It has a history like all other human histories, but perfectly distinct and complete in itself, made up of good and evil, glory and shame, greatness and pettiness—splendid genius, heroic valour, noble sincerity, on the one side; stupidity, cowardice, and hypocrisy on the other. It forms a sphere of exertion in which any number of men may find the fullest scope for the exercise of whatever powers they possess. It supplies problems—real, solid problems—the solution of which can be proved to be true by direct experience, and which might exercise to the utmost the powers of any number of the wisest and most industrious of men. It has to legislate, and does legislate with practically irresistible power, upon subjects which affect in every possible way every function of human life. It may call, as it has often called with effect, upon its members to risk life and limb and health in its service. It is at once the theatre and the object and the regulator, directly or indirectly, of nearly the whole of our activity. The unceasing exercise of all these functions has developed a way of thinking and feeling, a national sentiment, a national standard of right and wrong, of good and evil, of truth and falsehood, quite independent of and in many instances conflicting with the sentiments and the standards of the Roman Catholic and all other Churches; and these are in fact by far the most powerful moral, intellectual, and spiritual influences which do in these days of ours operate on mankind. All this, we say, puts nations—for the same sort of statements are true of most other nations besides England—above Churches as objects of affection and loyalty. Churches appeal only to parts of human nature, and they do so on grounds that are questionable. Nations appeal to the whole of man's nature upon grounds which are altogether beyond the reach of question. It is true that men in their national capacity have for a considerable time abstained from the attempt to express any opinion upon religious questions. For reasons which we have frequently assigned, this appears to us to be an accidental and probably a temporary arrangement; but, be this how it will, we should regard no one as really loyal to his nation who did not regard it as being to him a higher and more sacred object than any Church whatever.

THE "KREUZ ZEITUNG" ON THE DECADENCE OF ENGLAND.

(*Times*, January 21.)

The opinions of the *Kreuz Zeitung* are worth very little in Germany, and nothing at all anywhere else. It is only because that journal, long ridiculous for its narrow and illiberal notions, has sometimes of late claimed to be a semi-official supporter of the German Emperor's Government, and to be inspired from higher political circles than its contemporaries, that we notice a spiteful article on England which has lately appeared, and which we publish in our Outer Sheet. In reference to the Russian expedition against Khiva and the reported occupation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, and of Delagoa Bay, in South Africa, by the German Empire, the organ of Prussian Conservatism takes up its parable to discourse on the decline of England, her effacement by North America, Germany, and Russia, "now the three mightiest Powers in the world," and the irritability of the English people as evinced in the hostile attitude of the English Press towards the Russians. The theme of the writer is that the Alabama and San Juan Arbitrations have at last broken down the patience of John Bull, who had already been sorely tried at being forced to surrender the Ionian Islands to Greece, to witness the opening of the Suez Canal, and to listen to the dark menaces of the Spaniards with respect to Gibraltar. Public opinion among us begins to feel that England is gradually, by the force of events, driven to a less prominent and less influential position in Europe, and that even our Navy has lost its old superiority, inasmuch as, not sailors, but stokers and artillerymen will now decide the fate of battles. Something must be done to reconquer the old position, and, consequently, the British Press has become warlike about Khiva. But if England embarks in any warlike enterprise, it will have to be done "without a single ally—a rare case in British policy."

It may seem to many of our readers a waste of time to dwell on this malevolent nonsense. The *Kreuz Zeitung* seems to have taken up the cast-off rags of the old French Press. Those who are old enough to remember the days of Louis Philippe will, perhaps, recall the *perfide Albion* articles of the *National* and the *Siècle*, in which it was continually demonstrated that England, decrepit old hag, was shuddering at the thought of French influence in Tahiti, or Greece, or Honolulu; how her slumbers were disturbed by the cannon of Mogador; how Russia and France, brave and generous rivals, need only effect a reconciliation on the basis of justice to Polan d, and then England would be at their mercy. India, which she had not conquered, but *escamoté*, might become the possession of the true Rulers of the East, and France would triumphantly realize her great Hero's vision of the Mediterranean as a French lake. This kind of writing gradually died out in Paris, and is now only to be found in the more obscure French or Spanish prints. It is left for a high political authority in Berlin to revive it. The touches about the Ionian Islands and the Suez Canal are in the best style of the old school. When the Hellenes got rid of the Bavarian who had been the curse of the country for thirty years, and chose the son of the Queen of England as their Sovereign, the British Government was certainly not conscious of any loss of influence, political or moral. When it took the opportunity to strengthen the little State by the addition of the Septinsular Republic which had been committed to our care by Europe under widely different circumstances, a large and very active section of Ionian society desired union with independent Greece, and, though the British Government would never have yielded the islands to the intrigues of Otho and his Queen, the accession of King George gave the opportunity for an act which was honoured by every man of good feeling in Europe. As to the Suez Canal, it is sufficient to say that three-fourths of the tonnage that passes through it is British, and that if the character and construction of the shipping be taken into account, the advantage is still more decidedly with us. Whatever may have been the controversies at the outset of M. Lesseps' enterprise—controversies which had their origin in the undoubtedly aggressive policy of the French in Africa and the East under Louis Philippe—there can be no doubt whatever that the work has been essentially a work for the benefit of England, and that we have profited, and shall profit, by it more than all other nations put together. While our yards are crowded with new steamers building in all haste for the Red Sea route to India, it is amusing to find this profound German gravely telling his countrymen that England looks upon the success of the project as a check and a humiliation. As for Gibraltar, we have too much commisseration for Spain, beset as she is by every evil that can afflict a State, to enter into the question of her demands or her ability to enforce them.

Turning to the three projects, or alleged projects, which furnish the occasion for the Berlin journal's comments, we would remark that it has very little claim to instruct the public if it has not by this time learnt to understand the temper and policy of England with respect to the acquisition of territory by our neighbours. There never has been a time when England has not assented to, and even encouraged, the settlement of colonies by all European nations. At the close of the great war with the French Empire we freely restored some of the most valuable of those which we had taken from our various adversaries; and since then the French, who have been the most enterprising Continental Power beyond the seas, have never received the slightest opposition, except when the particular occupation plainly threatened British interests. English opinion has, in fact, favoured schemes of colonization by the Continental States, as tending to divert their attention from that miserable rivalry about frontiers, those jealousies concerning rivers, and passes, and fortresses, which have again brought such calamities upon one of them. We can assure our critics that if the German Empire will only avoid trenching upon our territory, or stopping any of our rights of way, it is perfectly at liberty to colonize to its heart's content, and to begin with any Bay, Delta, Island, or Peninsula it may choose. So long as it keeps clear of us, we shall neither be irritated nor scared by hearing of its achievements; if, on the contrary, it were to come perversely in our way, we might possibly try whether even in these days, when sailors have given place to stokers and artillerymen, we could not hold our own against one of "the three mightiest Powers in the world."

It would, indeed, be an injustice to the thinking men of Germany—the men who are likely in the last resort to control the policy of the country—if we were to attribute to them opinions so absurd as those we have cited. But the influence of these things on the multitude even of the fairly educated is often out of all proportion to their merits, and it is not always wise to dismiss them with contempt. Let us say, then, that that foreign policy which the British Government has followed during the last fourteen years has received the full support of public opinion in this country, and will receive it in the future. That policy which Continentals interpet as an abnegation of influence and the acceptance of a less prominent position in Europe has, in the opinion of Englishmen, been perfectly successful. While the Continental nations have been tearing each other to pieces for a province or a military position, we have husbanded our strength and increased the resources of the Empire so enormously, that if a war of years were forced upon us, even upon the scale of modern operations, our power would not be seriously impaired. In these later years the British Empire has been consolidated and pacified until it presents a spectacle of contentment, prosperity, and perfect union between races the most diverse such as has never been known in the world. Our colonies do not need a single British Regiment to maintain the Queen's authority. Two hundred and forty millions of men live under British Government or protection in India, and their country, like the ruling country, is advancing in wealth and power with giant strides. Not only could India defend herself, but the most energetic of the Indian races would like nothing better than to be led into the heart of Asia against the Russians. The immense developement of the British Empire may be beyond the ken of ordinary Continental politicians, confined as they are within their own narrow sphere, and viewing everything in reference to their local questions of province and boundary; but it may occur to a reflecting man that England as we have described her is not in a worse position for influence than Germany, penned up as the latter is between a powerful and energetic nation thirsting for revenge and an immense military Empire whose policy may at any hour induce it to side with France. The Germans should consider that they have dangers before them which will make it prudent not to alienate any well-disposed community by senseless boasting. In spite of their recent successes and their nearly accomplished unity, their national life must, from their geographical position, always be a struggle for existence. They have achieved safety, and even greatness, by immense exertions; but the necessity of a military system which weigh so heavily upon the nation is itself a proof of political weakness.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...3 " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ...3½ " "
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. | RANGOON. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY. | MADRAS.
KURRACHEE. | AGRA.
LAHORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.
EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
DRAFTS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited,) or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. AND MRS. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL and Rooms, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Rooms, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be found very moderate. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.
FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.
ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.
FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.
ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—
J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.
ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,
301, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.
SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.
THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."
F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. In 4 I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY

...plement to the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

A DISHONEST CARRIER.

Bhyroo Wittoo and Champa Prema were charged with criminal breach of trust and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Pigot, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling appeared for the second prisoner.

Mr. Pigot, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The jury have had read to them by the Clerk of the Crown the charge on which the prisoners stood arraigned. The first prisoner was a carrier employed in carrying goods ; and the second prisoner was a Marwaree grocer keeping a shop in the Parell road. On the 11th December last, Dewjee Muddunjee, the person to whom the sugar belonged, entrusted the first prisoner with thirteen bags of sugar to be taken to the Bombay and Baroda Railway station. The identity of the first prisoner as the person entrusted with the goods would be proved by Jeewa Coorjee, the goomasta of the prosecutor, by two coolies, and by one Wagha Soonderjee, who saw the prisoner entrusted with the sugar. On the evening of the same day that the bags were delivered to the prisoner, it was ascertained by the prosecutor's men that they had not been delivered at the railway station. Enquiries were made for the prisoner, and after some difficulty he was brought to the place where the sugar was entrusted to him. That closed the first part of the case. The sugar was after a few days found in the possession of a mallee (gardener) at Mahim, named Luxmon Canjee. It would be proved that he was at the shop of the second prisoner on the Sunday preceding the day of the theft, when the second prisoner requested him to find room for two cartloads of goods. Two days afterwards in the evening, the carts containing the thirteen bags of sugar were taken to the place of the mallee Luximon ; and the boy belonging to Champa's shop, who accompanied the carts, requested him to take the bags and allow them to remain in his house for the night. The goods were received into the place prepared for them, and the first prisoner was seen assisting in their removal from the carts. The next morning the mallee, who was troubled with a vague suspicion, went to Champa's shop and asked him to take away the bags to some other place. Champa said he would do so and also give him two rupees as compensation for the use of his place. The second prisoner had also sent one Mahadoo Raghoojee to accompany the carts to Mahim, and had instructed him to bring a quantity of the sugar to his shop on his return. Mahadoo did as he was instructed. This quantity of sugar was found in the second prisoner's shop when it was searched. Now, the suggestion would probably be made to the jury that the mallee had something to do with the matter. The learned counsel told the jury that if they believed that the goods were taken to the mallee's place as he would tell them they were taken, no suggestion would be sufficient to displace the effect of the evidence which would be called. The identity of the bags would be proved to the jury by the persons who were employed in the prosecutor's warehouse and by the marks upon them. The effect of the sugar found in Champa's shop resembling in character the sugar stolen from the prosecutor should not be carried too far. It was only a corroborative circumstance, and not one to be confounded with the actual possession of the stolen bags which the second prisoner caused to be conveyed to the house of the mallee.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Starling addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the second prisoner.

His Lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury retired to their room for consultation.

Mr. Pigot—Now that the jury has retired, my Lord, I wish to mention a point. Your Lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury that the first prisoner, in carrying the bags of sugar from Bombay to Mahim, simply acted within the scope of his duty. I submit the point ought not to have been stated to the jury in the manner your Lordship did.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Pigot, in the exercise of my discretion, I did so ; and taking into consideration the other circumstances, I think it is a weak case against both prisoners.

The jury, on their return into court, found the first prisoner guilty of dishonest misappropriation, and not of criminal breach of trust as a carrier. The second prisoner was acquitted and discharged. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner, who had already been three months in jail, to be imprisoned for four months.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this morning.

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen v. Khadir Hussun and Bhyama Gonsoo, woman. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge, the accused were charged with murder by causing the death of one Gungoma, daughter of Burooa, aged about seven years. It appears that the accused lived opposite to complainant, Purowa, and used to be frequently at her house, and on a Tuesday morning, the little girl, who had been perfectly well, and had been playing with the son of a man named Kasseeram, was seen to leave the village with the female accused. The male prisoner was also seen leaving the village shortly after the other prisoner, with an axe in his hand. The little girl was never again seen alive. Her body was discovered on the following Wednesday carefully hidden among the undergrowth of a small heap of cut jowaree stalks. There were several severe incised wounds about the throat and shoulders, as if inflicted with an axe ; and a pair of silver ornaments which the child had on, when last seen, were missing. These ornaments had been pawned by the female accused to one Chubassapa for five rupees, and they were traced from what the woman herself stated, and were given up early on the Thursday following the murder. The male prisoner on the same day gave up the axe from the house of his nephew. Before the full-power Magistrate the two accused made confessions, accusing each other, the one stating that he found the other killing the girl in a jowaree field, with a sickle, and that he, the first accused, assisted in despatching the child, and then concealed the body. The female accused stated that accused, Khadir, told her to bring the child, and that he killed her with the axe. Taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, the Session Judge found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the two accused.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DR. AND MRS. MURRAY MITCHELL will leave Calcutta on Thursday next.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will visit Abbottabad after the Camp of Exercise.

THE death is announced at Dinapore of Dr. Colles, Officiating Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College.

WE believe that Mr. Harington, late Officiating Secretary to the Oudh Government, goes to Rae Bareilly as Deputy Commissioner.

MR. W. M CADELL, of the Madras Civil Service, and Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, resigns from the 1st April next, on an annuity of £1,000.

COLONEL STEVENSON, the Commissioner of Arracan, has returned to Akyab, and has been received with honours by his subjects, both Europeans and Arracanese.

THE East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps entertained their departing commandant, Captain Fitzroy Stephen, at a ball given at Jumalpore on the 11th instant.

THE Governments of Madras and Ceylon have arranged for the interchange of daily meteorological observations between Trincomalie, Kandy, Colombo, and Madras.

MR. J. S. CAMPBELL, Judge Chief Court, Punjab, has been granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Lindsay is still absent from Lahore in camp.

WE hear that the young Raja Promothonath Roy of Digaputty will be the next fortunate recipient of one of the covenanted appointments under the new rules which the Government of India will soon pass for the special benefit of the natives of India.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE Maharajah of Puttiala arrived at Agra by train on Sunday morning last, on a visit to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. He left again shortly after for Dholepore, news having reached him of the death of his uncle the Rana of Dholepore.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant, free of revenue but liable to local cesses, of 1,365 acres of rukh land in the Lahore district, to Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim, the representative of the family of Yahya Khan, for his life, as recommended by the local Government.

THE LATE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL BLACKLOCK.—We (*Madras Times*) regret to have to record the death, at Chittoor, on Tuesday, of this worthy man and distinguished officer of the Indian Medical Department—an event for which our statement of yesterday as to his illness will have prepared our readers.

WHEN at Agra, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor travelled along the Bhurtpore line, as far as it is yet completed, some 24 miles. It will hardly be believed that this urgently required line is actually at a stand-still in consequence of the want of "spikes," which could very easily and quickly be made at Roorkee, but which the local authorities may not order, as all material must come through the Secretary of State !

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH, AGRA AGAINST ALLAHABAD, to which we have all been looking forward with considerable interest, was played on Saturday, and concluded on Monday. It resulted in the defeat—not to say the utter route—of the Agra Eleven. The scores were—

	1st in.	2nd in.	
Agra,	90	93	[fall !
Allahabad,	80	104	with 5 wickets to

—*Delhi Gazette.*

ENGLISHMEN AND NATIVES IN SPORTS.—The Umballa correspondent of a contemporary says—The Garrison sports came off on the 4th and 5th respectively. The native champions (sepoys) were beaten in every sport by the European soldiers. One would think that at foot racing and tent pegging the natives would carry off the palm, but they were, expressing myself in common language, "shamefully beaten." I am sorry to say that two accidents occurred, one to a boy who was ridden over, and who, I have been told, has since died, the other to a gentleman who had a fall from his horse.

A PROCLAMATION sent from Agra has been posted in Allahabad, offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for a Goojur who escaped a few days ago from the Agra Jail. This man is, we believe, one of six who were condemned to death for the murder of the agent of the Ranee of Hattrass, and his escape is much to be regretted, not only because a murderer has apparently escaped his fate, but because it shows that, even in a comparatively well-managed jail like that of Agra, bribery can secure the liberty of a condemned prisoner in spite of the prison regulation.

EARTHQUAKES.—Pluto, the Hellenic 'Shaker of the World,' has been at his old tricks again. On the 3rd instant a very distinct shock was felt in Abbottabad at about 4 P.M. It travelled along the trend of the valley from S. S. E. to N. N. W. It is noteworthy that an earthquake occurred about the same hour on 5th January. An unseasonably warm day or two preceded each of these terrestrial waves ; and each was followed by a decided change in the weather culminating in a heavy snow fall. At Chumba two shocks were felt twice during the month of January.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.—A serious accident is reported from Vizagapatam as having occurred there the 22nd ultimo. About 40 miles from the tow portion of the road from Vizianagram to Bowdara being repaired by the P. W. Department, an would appear that some 45 coolies were digging for supplying gravel for the repair of the ro seems to be a common practice with the coolies repeatedly warned of the danger, to undermin order to facilitate labour, and in this instanc carried out to such an extent as to bring do tion of the earth, burying four men and twel An enquiry is being made into the matte *Standard.*

LEASES OF TEA-PLANTATIONS.—Messrs. R Harris, and Francis, having addressed t vernment for the purpose of ascertainin chasers of tea-plantations in Assam leases have a right, legal or equitable, of their leases at the end of the year, h ed, through the Board of Revenue, Assam Settlement Rules, the occupa the assessment of which has been take a lease for any period not exce that, under the same rules, all s found occupied are to be made wit Purchasers of such tea-plantations ten years' lease of their tea lands sure of its renewal on the ex *Englishman.*

MADRAS RAILWAY.—We have Mr. R. B. Elwin, the Agent and Railway, who was about to reli with the Company, has been ask Directors at England to continue in office fo period.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CRIMINAL RETURNS FOR BRITISH BURMAH for th year 1872, show a remarkable falling off as compare with the previous year in violent crimes, such as mu der, dacoity, and robbery. In 1871 there were 86 ca of murder, 118 of dacoity, and 193 of robbery, whi in 1872, had fallen to 74, 55, and 100 respectively. T Arracan division shows a clean sheet as regards dac ties, not one case having occurred, for the first ti since the province was constituted. Mr. Eden con tulates all the officers concerned on the success of t exertions, and promises promotion to those officers have been most active in assisting the police. At same time he hints that cattle theft is becoming very valent, and trusts that the district officers will be a cessful in dealing with it as with violent crimes.—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Jan. 24.)

THE Central Asian policy of the Russian Government has given rise to much animated debate in the British and Continental journals. CountSchouvaloff, the envoy to the British Court, has returned to Russia, whence it is stated that the exchange of notes between the two Cabinets have on the present occasion been of a friendly character.

The Persian Minister in London has denied the authenticity of a report that Persia had concluded a secret treaty with Russia two years ago to cede to that power a portion of territory on the banks of the Atrek.

A dreadful collision has occurred in the British Channel, by which the Northfleet emigrant ship, bound for Hobart Town, was run down, while lying at anchor, in the night, by an unknown steamer. The number of lives lost by this dreadful calamity is stated to be about 330. The Board of Trade have offered £100 reward for the discovery of the name of the steamer causing the accident.

After an animated debate in the French Chamber, the result of the voting on the educational measure has been 420 in favour and 26 against the motion. Three more Communists have been executed at Satory. These are said to be the last executions which will take place. Ten other prisoners who were condemned have had their sentences commuted.

Prince Arthur has arrived in Rome, and has been received by the King.

More fighting with the Charlists has been reported from Spain ; a band of the insurgents has destroyed a railway-station, and has also committed other serious depredations. The military are said to be in daily conflict with them.

The United States troops have been defeated in an engagement with the Medoc Indians in California.

Two new bills are about to be introduced into the Prussian House of Legislature, which will seriously interfere with the present arrangements of the Catholic clergy, and, it is expected, will very much offend the Pope. One of the conditions imposed by the new measures will be that no person but a German shall be appointed to any clerical office in any part of the Empire.

There have been recent unfavourable reports concerning the health of the Crown Prince of Germany but they are said to be unfounded, as his health is now perfectly satisfactory.

Sir George Honyman, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Justice Byles in the Court of Common Pleas.

Parliament is announced to meet for the despatch of business on Feb. 6. It is not expected that Her Majesty will attend the ceremony. The address in the Commons will be moved by the Hon. C. J. Lyttelton, and seconded by Mr. Stone.

Her Majesty is expected to leave Osborne about Feb. 17, for Windsor Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are paying a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury t Tottenham House in Savernake Forest, where an lustrious company have been invited to meet them me excellent sport has been obtained in hunting and oting.

he Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have issed the appeal of the Maharajah Juggernath v. Mussa Mut Ahlad Koonwur, with costs.

Lords Justices have affirmed the decision of the hancellor in the Vane legitimacy case, by which k Henry Vane seeks to establish his claim to netcy.

ldford Onslow, M.P., and Mr. G. H. Whalley, e both been fined £100 for contempt of court ion with the indictments in the pending of the Tichborne claimant for forgery y, and the Attorney-General has ed by the Court to make inquiries eting held at Brighton, in favour of the a view to bringing before the Court king part in the proceedings, may have mpt of Court.

been arrested on suspicion of being Coram-street murder. One was dis- , a German chaplain, named Hessel, before the magistrate and remanded. d by several witnesses as the man urdered woman's company on the ler, it is said he will be able to many respectable witnesses.

s been reduced from 4½ to 4 per

n the 18th January, and is to be Westminster Abbey ; Dr. Lush- he Admiralty Court, died on the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel died anuary ; and Mr. Graves, M.P. for Liver- died very suddenly on the 18th January.

Dr. Pusey is said to be dangerously ill in Italy.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Lytton ; Dr. Lushington ; Gen. Sir John Scott, K.C.B. ; Sir W. Davison, K.H. ; Mr. Graves, M.P. for Liverpool ; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel ; the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse Currie ; Lady Wolseley ; the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, M.A. ; Col. J. T. Barr, Bo. S.C. ; T. Cotterell, Esq., ex-Sheriff f London ; the Rev. C. Laing, Bo. Ret. ; Surg. R. haw, Ben. Ret.

THE last census of Palestine shows a total Jew- population of only 15,293 souls. Of these, 8,000 (more n half) live in Jerusalem, about 4,000 in Safet, 2,000 in erias, and 900 in Hebron. The remainder, about 400, ivided between Acco, Jaffa, Haifa, Sichem and Shefa- ar.

DREADFUL COLLISION OFF DUNGENESS.

MORE THAN 300 PEOPLE DROWNED.

THIS morning the journals are filled with details of a hideous disaster, the outline of which was known in London yesterday evening. A fine emigrant ship, the Northfleet, of 945 tons, was on Wednesday night lying at her anchor off Dungeness not very far from the shore. In addition to her crew, she carried a large number, that is about 340 passengers, mostly navigators, who were going out to Tasmania, to work on the main-line railway. Many had wives and children on board, The captain, who was to have been in charge of her, had been obliged to remain in England, being subpœnaed in the Tichborne case, and the vessel was commanded by Mr. Knowles, a true English sailor, who had been allowed to take his newly-married young wife on board. All were asleep except the watch, but there was a good look-out kept, and a large light was burning from the masthead. Suddenly the watch beheld a large steamer bearing straight down upon the Northfleet. They hailed and shouted, but in vain, and in a few moments, as it must have seemed to them, the steamer struck the vessel full amidships, cutting her down to the water's edge. The flood poured in with terrible rapidity, and the Northfleet began to sink. Then came the frightful scene that might have been expected, considering the character of those on board. Here was no case of the Birkenhead, whose story of perfect discipline and manly self-restraint brings tears into strong men's eyes to this day. The captain, by dint of the most desperate exertion, managed to get off one boat-load of women and children, but for the other boats the rough navigators fought furiously, the crew were overpowered, and thirty men got away leaving the other women and children to die. In the course of the struggle Captain Knowles used his pistol, and wounded one selfish fellow who resisted orders, but in the end there was one fearful fight for the boats, and then the Northfleet went down. The captain's girl-wife was saved, but the brave man himself sank with his ship, having done his uttermost to save those in his care. Some who leaped overboard, and some who escaped being drawn into the vortex, were picked up by boats, but it is certain that more than 300 persons perished together in that sea. Perhaps the worst, assuredly the most repulsive, portion of the tale is that the steamer which had sunk the ship never sought to save the passengers, but went off as rapidly as possible. She is thought to be a foreign vessel, and large rewards have been offered for her identification, and telegraph messages have been sent to the consuls at the ports. She must have been damaged so can hardly escape recognition. This frightful catastrophe has not been equalled for many a year, and the circumstances make it the more striking, as the ill-fated Northfleet, lying at anchor near our shore, had done all that is dictated by seamanship, and was presumably in perfect safety. Her loss is due to wicked and wanton carelessness, aggravated by conduct of base heartlessness. To escape some pecuniary penalty, the steamer captain left to their fate the unfortunate creatures, whose ship he had destroyed.—*Home News*, Jan. 24.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF JANUARY 25.

A CAPITAL LISTENER.—The Auditor-General.

MODEL AUTONOMY.

France, it is said, desires a more stable form of Government. Does she? Then let her adopt that of her jockey club.

DIPLOMATIC TOAST AND SENTIMENT.

Count Schouvaloff ; and may the Court that has accredited him to the Cabinet of St. James's not design to shuffle off its engagements.

HELP THE HELPLESS.

Wretched street-boys are not to be rescued and sent to school, says Mr. Forster, because that would be interfering with the rights of the subject. But what about the rights of the abject ?

LEGITIMATE CRITICISM.

Aged Village Matron (to Sympathising Visitor).—"It's a 'Cookery Book,' as Mrs. Penewise, our 'District lady,' give me this Christmas, Miss. I'd a deal sooner a' had the ingriddiments, Miss.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

This means that he who gives quickly is usually asked to give again. *Moral.*—Take your time, and a good deal of somebody else's, before you grant a favour. *Better Moral.*—Never grant one.

STERN, YET SENSIBLE.

Crabbed old Guard (to Sea-Captain taking leave of his family).—"Come, Sir, come ! My time is up, and I must lock this door. You should come earlier if you can't control your feelin's ! !"

Q. E. D.

The new and learned Judge of the Probate Court has decided that a certain testator was of perfectly sound mind, although he was in the habit of asserting that watering-place landladies are, mostly, extortionate sharks. "Although" is, probably, not the word which paterfamilias would have used.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ART.

Pictures by the old masters adorn the inner walls of the national gallery. Those of the young masters embellis the exteriors of other buildings, and and door-posts. The last-named artists a hers of an Academy composed of cads.

A PLAIN ANSWER.

Nimrod.—"Have you seen a deer pass this way, boy ? You know what a deer is like ?"

Yokel.—"Noa, I daon't !"

Nimrod.—"Why, something like a donkey with short ears. Have you seen anything answering to that description ?"

Yokel.—"Noa, not till *yeaw* come by !"

IN THE STREET.

(Sunday Morning, 10-55.)

Pert Dissenter.—Are you hastening to countenance the institutional arrangement for obstruction of the propagation of denominational ideas ?

Elegant Churchman.—Mean, am I going to Church Yes, I am.—Morning, I'm late.

DON'T WE ?

We're informed that in Happy Japan,
Folks are free to believe what they can ;
But if they come teaching,
And preaching, and screeching,
They go off to gaol in a van.
Don't you wish *this* was happy Japan ?

QUI VA LA.

"You, sentry, at the outposts, beside the line of snows,
On the ridge where Oxus westward, and Indus southward flows,
What see you, as 'twixt Iran and Turan you look forth,
Over Kundooz and Toorkistan to Khiva, East and North ?"
The sentry, to this question, said nothing in reply ;
But first he cocked his rifle, and then he cocked his eye.

I knew the man I questioned, Private Granville was his name,
A smart and steady soldier—of soldier's blood he came :
A pleasant chap in barrack-room, or round the canteen-fire,
On duty first to stand to arms, and last on march to tire.
So I thought there was something in it, when, instead of a reply,
He coolly cocked his rifle, and as coolly cocked his eye.

Then, when his rifle he had cocked, and his eye had brought to bear
Where beyond Balch and Bokhara loom the Khivan pastures fair,
Like a green ribbon lying 'twixt border-breadths of sand,
Wide as Sir-Daria's stream feeds fat a space of hungry land ;
Thither the sentry pointed, and with look serene and sly,
First brought his rifle to half-cock, and then un-cocked his eye.

"I see," he said, "a something I'd rather not have seen,
A something like a Russian—at least, his jacket's green ;
But I'm up to all colours—and to all moves I'm fly,
And if there's green in his uniform, there's no green in my eye.
He's still a long way off 'tis true : but *my* lungs I won't spare,
If he's a ear, to make him hear my challenge, "Who goes there ?"

"But who can tell if he's coming our way, or if he's not ?
I should think he's out of hearing, as much as out of shot.
And surely 'tis too soon to call, with all this gray and green,
And all this range of desert, and this mountain-maze between."
But sentry Granville only smiled, and winked, and made reply,
"No harm in a timely challenge, cocked rifle, and cocked eye.

"This Indian ground is English ground—In guard that land we hold :
'Twas bought with John Bull's blood, and but for Bull's blood will be sold :
If I see suspicious parties at its frontiers appear,
I like to know what they're about, before they get too near ;
So if to my 'Who goes there ?' 'A friend,' green uniform reply,
I'll bid him 'advance, and give the word,'—you know the reason why.

"Or if you don't I'll tell it you—these Russians' game I know,
They've a way of boring right a-head, that's sure, if it is show ;
And as they're boring South and East, as sure as eggs is eggs,
John Bull some day will find 'em coming up between his legs,
And the stand he has in India he feels would have more strength,
If this boring kind of gentry are kept well at arm's length.

"'Tis just a hundred years since our friend in green first made
Upon the tribes of Khiva a well-intentioned raid ;
No doubt he had provocation, as he had, I don't deny,
When, beaten back, he tried it on, some thirty years gone by ;
And so when half a year ago he tries it on again,
And Mackosoff, with loss of camp and beasts, to both was fain.

"After Khiva comes Bokhara, then Kundooz, and then Cabul,
And then you have John Russian at close quarters with John Bull.
Now, I've no doubt his intentions are as good as they can be,
But the further Bull and he are off, the better they'll agree ;
So I hope you'll think it safer, while there is space to spare,
From behind a loaded rifle to challenge 'Who goes there ?'"

WE are told that in America dlrs. 36,000,000 are about to be expended on embankments on the lower Mississippi, by which it is estimated seven million acres of cotton land and two and a half million suitable for sugar, will be rendered available for cultivation. The annual rental is estimated to amount to dlrs. 150,000,000.